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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X
NELSON SOSA and RUBEN VELEZ,
*individually and on behalf of others similarly
situated,*

Plaintiffs,

-against-

BENTIS FRESH BREAD INC. (D/B/A
BENTI'S FRESH BREAD INC.), OLDE
BAKERY SHOPPE INC. (D/B/A OLDE
BAKERY SHOPPE), ANTHONY
BENTIVEGNA, and LOUIS BENTIVEGNA,

Defendants.

-----X

COMPLAINT

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

Plaintiffs Nelson Sosa and Ruben Velez, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), by and through their attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon their knowledge and belief, and as against Bentis Fresh Bread Inc. (d/b/a Benti's Fresh Bread Inc.), Olde Bakery Shoppe Inc. (d/b/a Olde Bakery Shoppe), ("Defendant Corporations"), Anthony Bentivegna and Louis Bentivegna, ("Individual Defendants"), (collectively, "Defendants"), allege as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants Bentis Fresh Bread Inc. (d/b/a Benti's Fresh Bread Inc.), Olde Bakery Shoppe Inc. (d/b/a Olde Bakery Shoppe), Anthony Bentivegna, and Louis Bentivegna.

2. Defendants own, operate, or control a trucking company that delivers baked goods primarily to locations throughout Manhattan, as well as locations in Brooklyn, and The Bronx. The corporations are headquartered at 256 48th Street Brooklyn, N.Y. 11220 under the name “Benti's Fresh Bread Inc.” and at 26 Bay 8th Street Brooklyn, New York 11228 under the name “Olde Bakery Shoppe”.

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendants Anthony Bentivegna and Louis Bentivegna, serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporations and, through these corporate entities, operate or operated the trucking company as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiffs were employed as truck drivers and unpackers to deliver baked goods mostly in Manhattan and the Bronx by companies located at 256 48th Street Brooklyn, N.Y. 11220 and 26 Bay 8th Street Brooklyn, New York 11228.

5. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiffs worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage and overtime compensation for the hours that they worked.

6. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiffs appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

7. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiffs to all other similarly situated employees.

8. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

9. Plaintiffs now bring this action on behalf of themselves, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* (“FLSA”), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the “NYLL”), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys’ fees and costs.

10. Plaintiffs seek certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of themselves, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

12. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices in Brooklyn but the majority of Plaintiff’s work was done in and around Manhattan and The Bronx, and Defendants operate trucking companies that deliver baked goods in this district. Further, Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants to do the majority of their work in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

13. Plaintiff Nelson Sosa (“Plaintiff Sosa” or “Mr. Sosa”) is an adult individual residing in Kings County, New York.

14. Plaintiff Sosa was employed by Defendants at Benti's Fresh Bread from approximately May 2013 until on or about April 2020.

15. Plaintiff Ruben Velez (“Plaintiff Velez” or “Mr. Velez”) is an adult individual residing in Kings County, New York.

16. Plaintiff Velez was employed by Defendants at Benti's Fresh Bread from approximately 2007 until on or about March 27, 2020.

Defendants

17. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled a trucking company that delivers baked goods, the corporate headquarters are located at 256 48th Street Brooklyn, N.Y. 11220 under the name “Benti's Fresh Bread Inc.” and at 26 Bay 8th Street Brooklyn, New York 11228 under the name “Olde Bakery Shoppe”.

18. Upon information and belief, Benti's Fresh Bread Inc. (d/b/a Benti's Fresh Bread Inc.) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 256 48th Street Brooklyn, N.Y. 11220.

19. Upon information and belief, Olde Bakery Shoppe Inc. (d/b/a Olde Bakery Shoppe) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 26 Bay 8th Street Brooklyn, New York 11228.

20. Defendant Anthony Bentivegna is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Anthony Bentivegna is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Anthony Bentivegna possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including

Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

21. Defendant Louis Bentivegna is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Louis Bentivegna is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Louis Bentivegna possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

22. Defendants operate a trucking company that delivers baked goods, the company operates in multiple neighborhoods mostly in Manhattan and the Bronx and also in Brooklyn.

23. Individual Defendants, Anthony Bentivegna and Louis Bentivegna, possess operational control over Defendant Corporations, possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporations, and control significant functions of Defendant Corporations.

24. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

25. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiffs' (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiffs, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

26. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiffs' (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

27. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiffs and/or similarly situated individuals.

28. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendants Anthony Bentivegna and Louis Bentivegna operate Defendant Corporations as either alter egos of themselves and/or fail to operate Defendant Corporations as entities legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporations as Corporations,
- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entities of Defendant Corporations, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporations for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e) operating Defendant Corporations for their own benefit and maintaining control over these corporations as closed Corporations,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporations,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporations to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

29. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiffs' services.

30. In each year from 2014 to 2020, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

Individual Plaintiffs

31. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants who were employed as truck drivers and unpackers.

32. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Nelson Sosa

33. Plaintiff Sosa was employed by Defendants from approximately May 2013 until on or about April 2020.

34. Defendants employed Plaintiff Sosa as a truck driver and an unpacker.

35. Plaintiff Sosa's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

36. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Sosa regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

37. From approximately June 2014 until on or about April 2020, Plaintiff Sosa worked from approximately 9:00 p.m. until on or about 9:00 a.m., 7 days a week (typically 84 hours per week).

38. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Sosa his wages in cash.

39. From approximately June 2014 until on or about April 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Sosa a fixed salary of \$875 per week.

40. Plaintiff Sosa's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

41. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Sosa to work an additional 1 hour and sometimes 2 hours past his scheduled departure time on a regular occasions, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

42. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Sosa any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

43. Plaintiff Sosa was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

44. Defendants took improper and illegal deductions from Plaintiff Sosa's wages; specifically, Defendants deducted approximately \$40 to \$50 from Plaintiff Sosa's pay, the cost of a taxi cab ride, when they had to send a taxi cab to a customer's location in the city to drop off an order which owner claimed Plaintiff had forgotten to take with him.

45. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Sosa regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

46. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Sosa an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

47. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Sosa of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

48. Defendants required Plaintiff Sosa to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including work boots, bags, and cleaning supplies to clean the truck.

Plaintiff Ruben Velez

49. Plaintiff Velez was employed by Defendants from approximately 2007 until on or about March 27, 2020.

50. Defendants employed Plaintiff Velez as a truck driver and an unpacker.

51. Plaintiff Velez's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

52. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Velez regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

53. From approximately June 2014 until on or about May 2019, Plaintiff Velez worked from approximately 9:00 p.m. until on or about 9:00 a.m., 7 days a week (typically 84 hours per week).

54. From approximately May 2019 until on or about March 2020, Plaintiff Velez worked from approximately 9:00 p.m. until on or about 9:00 a.m., 3 days a week and from approximately 9:00 p.m. until on or about 11:00 a.m., 4 days a week (typically 90 hours per week).

55. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Velez his wages in cash.

56. From approximately June 2014 until on or about March 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Velez \$875 per week.

57. Plaintiff Velez's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

58. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Velez to work an additional 2 hours past his scheduled departure time almost every day since May 2019, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

59. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Velez any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

60. Plaintiff Velez was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

61. Defendants took improper and illegal deductions from Plaintiff Velez's wages; specifically, if Plaintiff forgot a delivery and Defendants had to bring him the material by taxi cab they would deduct from Plaintiff's wages \$40 to \$50 each time this happened, Plaintiff claims it happened on approximately 10 occasions.

62. Plaintiff Velez also had his wages deducted when he was given a traffic fine, Plaintiff estimates that \$125 was deducted from his wages for these fines on approximately 30 to 40 occasions throughout his employment.

63. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Velez regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

64. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Velez an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

65. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Velez, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Velez's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

66. Defendants required Plaintiff Velez to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including 6 pairs of boots and cleaning supplies for the truck.

Defendants' General Employment Practices

67. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying them appropriate minimum wage and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

68. Plaintiffs were victims of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate their rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying them the wages they were owed for the hours they worked.

69. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiffs not receiving payment for all their hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiffs' effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

70. Defendants habitually required Plaintiffs to work additional hours beyond their regular shifts but did not provide them with any additional compensation.

71. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

72. Throughout their employment Defendants paid Plaintiffs their wages in cash.

73. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

74. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiffs (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiffs properly for their full hours worked.

75. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

76. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and other similarly situated former workers.

77. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece,

commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

78. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

79. Plaintiffs bring their FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the "FLSA Class members"), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the "FLSA Class Period").

80. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records under the FLSA.

81. The claims of Plaintiffs stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

82. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

83. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

84. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

85. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

86. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

87. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

88. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

89. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

90. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

91. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

92. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

93. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

94. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

95. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage.

96. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

97. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

98. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

99. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

100. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

101. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

102. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

103. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiffs' primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

104. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

105. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

106. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross

wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

107. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS

108. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

109. Defendants required Plaintiffs to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform their jobs, further reducing their wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

110. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES IN VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

111. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

112. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651.

113. Defendants made unlawful deductions from Plaintiffs' wages; specifically, Defendants deducted from Plaintiffs wages when an order was not delivered and Defendants had to pay for a taxi to deliver the order.

114. The deductions made from Plaintiffs' wages were not authorized or required by law.

115. Through their knowing and intentional efforts to take unauthorized deductions from Plaintiffs' wages, Defendants willfully violated NYLL, Article 6, §§ 190 *et seq.*, and supporting New York State regulations.

Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiffs' and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of their damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiffs' compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(k) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL were willful as to Plaintiffs;

(l) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages as applicable

(m) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(n) Awarding Plaintiffs liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage and overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(o) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(p) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(q) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(r) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York

June 18, 2020

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]
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Employment and Litigation Attorneys

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June 02, 2020

BY ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

TO: Clerk of Court,

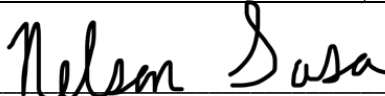
I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Nelson Sosa

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:


Nelson Sosa

Date / Fecha:

2 de June 2020

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Employment and Litigation Attorneys

60 E 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165
Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

June 02, 2020

BY ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Ruben Velez

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:

Ruben Velez

Ruben Velez

Date / Fecha:

2 de June 2020